FOR HAVRE via SOUTHAMPTON.—The TANDERBELT EUROPEAN LINE of STEAMSHIPS—TO find the second of the seco

First class Passage in Southampton or Havre...\$118
Second class Passage in Southampton or Havre...\$118
Second class Passage in Southampton or Havre...\$118
Second class Passage in the NORTH STAR Sept. I.
Se ARIEL with the followed by the NORTH STAR Sept. I.
Se owner of these vesses will not be accountable for Gold,
so Specie. Je welry, Precious Stores or Metals, unthe of heling are signed therefor, and the value thereof
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ch enserced, cole and goods taken at armsi rates. No freight received afcole and goods taken at armsi rates. No freight received afcon of the day before sailing.

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will be received at the office up to if A. M. of the day of
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THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this

ETATES MAIL NEARLESS are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. FACIFIC, Capt. Nyc.
BALTIC, Capt. Constock. ADRIATIC.
These ships having been built by contrast capressy for overnment service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their conjunct. In many communications for passengers are ununabled for elect decomfort. Frice of passage from New York to Liverpoot of the passage from New York to Liverpoot assess sating \$150; in second do., \$75; scalarive use of saice stateroums, \$735; from Liverpoot to New York, \$35 guiness. An experienced Surgeon attached to such said said.

NESDAY. Nov. 14, 1856 SATURDAY. NE-DAY. Nov. 26, 1855 SATURDAY. NESDAY. Dec. 12, 1856 SATURDAY. NESDAY. Dec. 26, 1856 SATURDAY.

For freight or passage, apply to EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Well-st., N. T. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & Co., 27 Austro Friers, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & Co., Paris. GFO. H. DRAFFER, Havre. GFO. H. DRAFFER, Havre. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for golden bellion, apprice, needer, preclose stunes or metals, suite.

THE BRITISH and NORTH AMERICAN

RE BRITISH and NORTH AMERICA.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

YADM STW.YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.
Second Cabin Passage.

FROM SOUTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Casin Passage.
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Se

new and fast-saying Packet-ship CALHOUS eright or passage having superior accommodations, a oard at the Pier No. 5 North River, or to SPOFFORD, THENTON & Co. No. 29 Broadway.

Excursions.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS by LONG ISLAND

Inne C. A. FROWIRIDGE Detroit, E. Warro, Detroit,
In case the number of passengers should exceed three hundred the new and fest stemmer FORESTER will accompany
the Flanet. The Fore-ter has a very large and beautiful Dantog Schom, and will in other respects and of to the pleasure of
the Excursion.

Detroit, July, 1855. C. A. TROWBRIDGE, Detroit, E. W. RO, Detro

Steamboate and Sailroads.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, BIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN POINT, and EATONTOWN, FARE 37 1-2 CENTS, The new and lighter fleet streamer JARES (17918TOH HER), Cape John Borden, will run from foot of Jaysel, N. R., as follows:

Likares and Vorsal

Menchy, Aug. 6. P. M. Tuesday, Aug. 7. 10 A. M. Tursday, Aug. 7. 11 A. M. Wednessley, Aug. 6. 11 A. M. Vordnessley, Aug. 8. 11 A. M. Wednessley, Aug. 8. 14 A. M. Princelay, Aug. 8. 11 A. M. Wednessley, Aug. 8. 4 F. M. Princelay, Aug. 10. 17 A. M. Friday, Aug. 10. 4 P. M. Salvirday, Aug. 10. 17 A. M. Friday, Aug. 11. 4 M. M. Salvirday, Aug. 11. 4 A. M. Sendray, Aug. 11. 4 A. M. Sendray, Aug. 11. 4 A. M. Monday, Aug. 13. 6 P. M. Monday, Aug. 14. 4 A. M. Monday, Aug. 13. 6 P. M. Tuesday, Aug. 14. 4 A. M. Monday, Aug. 13. 6 P. M. Passlay, Aug. 14. 6 A. M. Monday, Aug. 13. 6 P. M. Passlay, Aug. 14. 6 A. M. Monday, Aug. 13. 6 P. M. Passlay, Aug. 14. 6 A. M. Monday, Aug. 15. 6 A. M. Monday, Aug. 14. 6 A. M. Monday, Aug. 15. 6 A. M. Monday, Aug. 14. 6 A. M. Monday, Aug. 15. 6 A. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M.

PIVE O'CLOCK STEAMHOAT LINE to BUDSON and INTERMEDIATE F' AGES.—The question of the streamer COLUMEIA and SUTTH AMERICA with leave for of Harrisons. EVERY AFTERN ON Coundary excepted at Soletock connecting with wags from Kingron, Canadal and Soletock connecting with age from Kingron, Canadal and Rose on Bellium, and Charles and Foundation of the Countering with age to be Internal Springs. West Stockholder, Loe, Pittefield, with any South Alans and all the western parts of Massachuset. The distribution of the South Alans and all the western parts of Massachuset. The distribution of the South Alans and all the Massachuset. The distribution of the South Alans and all the Massachuset. The distribution of the South Alans and all the Massachuset.

REGULAR DAY BOAT for ALBANY -Landing Let YONKERS WE POINT, NEWSURE-I, POINTE EE SIE, RUINEFECK, CATSKILL and BUDGON, Mod-red on Board. The strayer METADPOINTAN, Capt. 1 Served on Board. The strategy METGOPOLITAN CARE to Probation, we begin New York to be first to Javes 1990 MCNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AT 7 to A M agricing as Albany in time for the Case. Returning, we describe the Albany Telephan TH REPA and SATUADAY. For surther patches in une real No. 202 Western, near Jayon.

1855. ALUANY, assime leads was 1855. at Nyack Transp. Vom West Point Newborgh Pondhavey de Chinebech Courff, Hodoor, and Cuxuckie Mea myed to board. It favoure measure aRMENIA, capta B. B. Each an invest making her regular the a thinay artificial and chinabech se, severy The Start Via, from the of Chambers se, severy The Start Via, and SATURDAY, a to other A. C. B. A. A. Baggig Moon will accompany the Startart such very to chambe beggar term. You prefer the start of the Very to chamber the Startart such very to chamber beggar term. You prefer the start of the Very to the Startart of the Very to the Very to the Very to the Startart of the Very to the Very

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CAMDEN and AMBOY RAILEOAD to PHIL ADELPHIA from Pics No. 1 North Biser—Two mod only, at 8 a 34 and 2 P. M. Blorning those at 8 b M., by Seambout DOIN POTTER to SONTH AMBOY throad 32 cus to way-places and Philhodephia. Fare 40 M. Serces But at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to AMBOY throad first to Genden, by car throad to the boars. For 41 Way 40 Gemelen, by care through he hours were an West Accessmoodstien and family care Lines at 1 f. M. Yare \$1 %. Early Brant Line 5 F. M., \$1 75.

TARE 124 CENTS -AFTERNOON BOAT

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-PORT and FALL RIVER -The enleaded and superior steamer MFTROPOLIS Capt Wm. Brown, leaves New-York every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 vclock P. M., and * MPIRE = TATE, Capt. B. Brayton, leaves New-York every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 3, N. R., near the Battery. Both sensiting at New-port rach way. Serk every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 ferk every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 ferk every MonDay, we shall be seen the Battery. Both working at 8 keepoor each way.

The hiETROPOLIS and EMPIRE STATE connect at New-york with the steamer CANONIGUS, which leaves New York both with the steamer for New York take the yelock. Passengers from Providence for New York take the with the steamers for New York.

with the steamers for New York.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONING-THE REGULAR MAIL LINE VIS STONINGTON On BONDON, PROVIDENCE, NEW-BEDPOAD,
TAUNTON and NEWPORT.-Inland route, without delay,
thange of one, or bagging, carrying the Eastern Mail.
The new steamors PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Joel Stone, and
C. VANDERBILT. Capt. J. K. Pendieton, in connection with
the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railrould, leaving New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from piNo. 2.N. B., (first what above Battery places, jat. 5.P. M., and
Stonington at 8.9.P. M., or or arrival of the Mail train, which
leaves Boston at 5.9.P. M.

Railrond to Providence, Boston, Tammon and New-Bedford in the Express Mail train, reaching said places several hours in at wance of those by other routes, and in ample time for all the sarry Morning Lines connecting North and East. Peasurages who prefer it remain on board the steame, enjoying a night's rest undir orbed herakfacting if desired, and leave Storington in the 7 A. M. Fram, connecting at Providence with the Sesten, Tammon and Now-Bedford; and at East Greenwich, R. I., with the steamer LIBERTY, for NEWPORT, arriving there about 9 A. M.

A Baggage Master accompanies the Steamer and Train through such way.

ade at plor No. 2 North River, or at the office. No. 16 Bat

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after

after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice. Pas-sensor Trains will leave Fler, foot of Duamest, as follows, viz: DUNKIRK EXPRESS, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, 31.FFALO EXPIESS, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. MAIL, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermed-site Stations. Passengers by the Train will remain over migh-tal Owego, and proceed the next morning. ROCKLAND PASSENGER, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chai-cores-ty) as Pirgmont, for Sufferie's and intermediate. Stations

STI AMBOAT EXPRESS, every day, excepting Sa

at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkiek and Buffalo and inter

tions.

On SUNDAY, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 f. M.
These Express Trains connect at Elmirs with the Elmira are
visuars Fails Railroad, for Ningars Fails, at Sunface and Dunzirk with the Lake Shore Bailroad for Cleveland, Cincionat.
Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. and with first-class splendife
Ecomers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup's.

NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-YORK to ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER and GENESFE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and in connection at the Berline, Corning and New-York and New-York and Selection Railroads forms a direct route from New-York to Book

The directness of this coute, together with the superior con-brt afforded by the wide cars, renders it by for the most desir the between the above-manied differ. Tirkets can be procured at the New-York and Frie Ruirosa taket Office, frot of Dunce-st., and No. 195 Breadway: also is

Carlet Office, Sect of Dusciect, and No. 180 Breakway; also is street City.

Bagging checked through.

Preights will be transported between New-York and Rocaster with dispatch. Any information desired in regard therete ian is obtained by calling upon the General Freight Agent of the New-York and Eric Railroad Eric Buildings or C. S. CAPPAN Express Freight Agent. No. 198 Brundway.

No trains on the Budsie, Corning and New-York Satiroad ox Senday.

J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD - For PHILADEL PHIA, and the SOUTH and WEST, etc. JERSEY CITY - Onited States Mail and Express Lines. Leave New York 8 and 0.A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Through is, four hours. Second class, 45 26 in the 10, 42 75 in 4, and 45 in 3 and 10 A. M. and 7. St. The New-Jersey Accommodation Line seaves at 12 M. at 482, stoppins, at all ways-estations. Phrongh Nekets said for Incimari (at 416 and the West, and for Relationer. Washing Un. North & Re., and through begans checked to Washington to 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.-THREE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS SETWEEN PHILA DELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.—The MORNING MAIL FRAIN beaves Privadesphis for Putaburgh at 74 A. M. and caves Pittsburgh in Philadesphia at 2 M. The FASTLINY serves Philadesphia at 2 M. The NASTLINY serves Privadesphia for Pittsburgh at 12 M. and Pittsburgh or Philadesphia at 12 M. The ASTRAIN FRAIN SERVES PRIVADESHE AND SIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN SERVES Privadesphia for Pittsburgh at 19 P. M. and Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh at 19 P. M. and Pittsburgh at

The Steam Paner-boast room as to sew-freed at London terminate and Christians.

For further particulars are hand-blis in the busies of this first Paner-graw will find this the sheriest, most expellitors and similar sable reasts between the East and Wood.

Through tarkets can be set at strings or the shore-mentioned paner in the Wood of the

Philadelphia

PENNSTLVANIA RAILBOAD.—The GREAT

CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the austric Crics with

Vestern. Northwestern, and Southwestern States, by a contagonal failway direct. The Rosal also connects at Pittaburgh
with daily line of Steamers to all petts on the Western Rivers
and a Conveland and Saidmaky with Steamers to all perts on
the Northwestern Laxes, making the most lirect, chaquest and
the Northwestern Laxes, making the most lirect, chaquest and
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ATTER ORTHWERN PRICES OF LAXES.

the Norther steric Lakes, matter than the forwarded to sail results by which FREPLANT can be forwarded to sail roun the treat Weet.

ATTS CETWEEN PRIFICADELPHIA and PITTNBURGH.

FRAT CLASS.—Books, Shores, Dry Goods, iii 1300, per 100 M.

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Wood, Ac.

Wood, Mr.

Wood, Mr.

France, Class.—Anvis, Bagging, Bacon and Son, per 100 M.

Fork (In built), Hemp, Mr.

Son per 100 M.

Fork (Packed), Land and Land Oil.

To Per 100 M.

Fork (Packed), Land and Land Oil.

Son per 100 M.

Fork (Packed), Land and Land Oil.

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Son bidding of the Receiver of Philadelphia, be good under the mark he rackage. Vist Pennsylvania Radirous! A.

Sonda managered to the Agents of the Road at Philadelphia or Statishing, will be forwarded without detention.

Farketh Alarys.—Muses Potter Beston, J. L. Elect.

Son Lovin, E. J. Surveder, Philadelphia, Magraw & Keons, Son Statishing, Other, J. S. Moochend, Controlle, Magraw & Keons, Son Statishing, Other, J. S. Moochend, Controlle, Magraw & Keons, Son Statishing, Other, J. S. Moochend, Controlle, M. R. R. C.

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C. R. Alland, N. R. I actor House, Now-Tork, H. H. HOUSTUN, Genera, Freight Agent, Philadelpha,

H. J. LOMBARRT, Superintendent, Attenna, Pa.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE

Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all pentre West and South-West, can obtain Through Takes, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the NEW-YORK AND ERIFE RAILROAD, or NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, by application at the Company's Of See No. 180 Broadway, cor. Deyet.

10HN V. PORTER, General Agent.

Medical.

FOR THE PILES-DR. UPHAM'S ELECTU-ARY, an internal re-medy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most automatic formers see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office trouselitation and advice. No. 307 4th-st., 3d door from the Bow-

on by me with a pen. The count riest has a printed fac-tor first signature and is very easily distinguished from the se. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but stely signations. Be particular therefore and see that you e groune, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, if 6th-st. 5d door from Bowery, between Bowery and way, and of C. V. Clira mer & Co. No. 81 Barday-st.

HEIMAN DYSPERSIA ELIXIR

FAMILY REMEDIES. THE UNIVERSITY OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF FREE MEDICISE

POPULAR KNOWLEDGE.

Chartered by the Mate of Pensylvania, April 39, 1833,

WITH A CAPITAL OF \$100,000.

Mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spura
Worthless Nostruma.

For emptying the Community with reliable Remedies wherever a competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This institution has purchased from Dr. JOHN R. ROWAND, his celebrated

ROWANDS

TONIC MIXTURE,

Known for upward of twenty-five years as the
safe cure for
FEVER AND AGUE, &c.

And his inestimable Remedy for BOWEL COMPLAINTS. COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, lch highly approved and Popular Remodies, TOGETHER WITH

The University's Remedy for COMPLAINTS OF THE LUNOS. The University's Remedy for DYSP EPSIA OR INDIGESTION The University's Remedy for COSTIVE BOWELS.

The UNIVERSITY'S ALMANAC may be had, at the Branch Dispensary, or Store of C. H. RING, John-st., Broadway, N. Y. CLICKENER & Co., No. 51 Barelay-st. W. S. DUNHAM, No. 476 Broadway. Mrs. HAYS, Brocklyn.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY of the AGE' Mr. KENNEDY, of Rexistry, has discovered in one of our common pasturo-weeds, a remedy that cures EVERY KIND of HI MOR from the worst Screjula does to a common Pimple the has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed accept in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boaton.

The houltes are accepted to care a marketage mouth.

Agents for New-York: C. v. CLICKENER & Co. agyst.: CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. (ANDS, No. 14 Williamest. MARSH. ORVIS & Greenwichet.: SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & Co. st., BOYD & PACL, C amberset; WELLS & Co. ot; McKISSON, ROBBINS & Co., No.185 Maiden-HAND. HARD. & BESTEV. W.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all pursues having chains against JOHN WITPEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with woughers thereof, to the amberdher, at the office of Barney, Humphrey A Butler, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of Augustnext.—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1835.

ELIZA WITPEN, Administratrix.

N FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of A FURSUANCE of an order of the Sarrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAHLON DAY, late of the Cny of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with conclusion thereof to the subscribers, at the store of ASBAHAM B. SANDS, No. 14 Williamet, in the City of New-York, on or before the claim day of Jamaray text.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of July, 1865.

ED VARD M. DAY.

ED VARD M. DAY.

ABRAHAM B. SANDS.

197 law6mS WILLIAM R. THURSTON, Ja..

IN FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of IN FURSUANCE of an order of the Sufrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims arxins; JACOB BUCKEL, lars of the City of New 1 ork, deceased, to present the same, with conclusions thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business. No. 53 6th-av., or at No. 77 Maidon-lains, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of October uext.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1855.

SAMUEL RUCKEL

SCHUCKEL Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Now-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims sgaine. PREDERICK A OBSIGNARD, late of the City of New-York, decoused, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of February, No. 82 broadway, in the City of New-York, of serious the tenth day of August Lexi. Dated New-York, the eighth day of February, No. 8, Show of the City of New-York, the eighth day of February, No. 8, Show of Pebruary, No. 8, Show o

JAMES S. SLUTTER, 10f lawfund MARGARET W. OEBHARD, Administrators.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate To PURSUANCE of an order of the Survigate of the Courty of New York, notice is hereby even to all present having claims against JOHN CLARAE, are of the City of New York, decaged, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Bell & Co., Eag., No. 37 Jubnet, in the City of New York, or or before the Zibi day of November now - Fred New York, the 10th day of May. 1000. [mylf lawders] WILLIAM B. DEEN, Executor.

IN FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Sew-Varia, notice is hereby given to all proves having calme gainer la MES McSORLEY have of the Cary of New York, decemend to person the same, wit roughers the code subscriber at the code inner of Geolege H. Rose, No. 11th letest, in the City of New York, on or better the 19th day of August Berli. Date New York, by 8th day of Feb. 1858. (FEORGE H. 1988, Administrator, followed for Mark McSorREY, Administrator,

IN PURS UANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York notice is neverly given to all per a ne keying claims serious follows. In the order of the City of New-York, deceaned, to present the same with vouchers there of, to the subscribers of his residence, No. 283 Mulberry-est, in the City of New-York, on it before the 8th day of January maximum of New-York, the 6th day of January maximum of New-York and New-York of New-Yo

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY of NEW YORK SUPERME COURT—COUNTY of NEW YORK

—CHARLES AUGUSTUS PAVIS SI NEW RRODES
and THE COURT TONG HOOK TONG CHINESE DRAMATIC FOMPANY, LIKEDON and NON IN CHINESE DRALICENST AND THE SIZE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE
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The Census of Chicago has just been taken. The resent population is \$7,50%; last November it was 60,140: increase in seven mouths, 27,000. The number of new balidings ere ted during the last year is 2,000, many of them of the first class. There are now 138 vescele belonging to that port.

[Letter from an officer of the Navy, communicated for The National Intelligencer.] On the 26th day from Rio we came in sight of Cape Virgin, the southern extremity of the Patagonian Const, and the next day entered the Straits of Magai-

Coast, and the next day entered the Straits of Magal-haers. Ferdinand Magalhaens, commonly called Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Charles V., first entered the Straits which bear his name in 1520, and was probably the original discoverer of the southern coast of Patagonia. More fortunate than Columbus, he not only left an undying name to the passage which he discovered, but has fixed it eternal-ly in the celestial regions of the southern homisphere. It is very true that this year Winter was to be orati-ted in our calendar. We had sailed from the United Suring in Brazil, and were to have Summer again in mest usual harbors upon the Patagonian side, we sund large crosses erected having upon them the name and date of stopping of all vessels for many

next morning. At these intervals we had ample op-portunity of visiting the shore in pursuit of game, and, although our expectations were not realized as to the amount or description of our trophies, we had no reason to be disaristized with the ducks and greese we procured. There was little pleasure, however, in going on shore at any time. Of a more ishospitable coast it is almost impossible to conceive. Its general aspect is of a perpendicular wall rising abrundly from the sea, with here and there some peak towering steroly above the gaunt and iron-bound shores. The mountains spire up to a great hight, connected by singularly sharp saw like ridges, as here of vegetation as if they had been rendered so by the band of art. About their bases there are generally some green patches of jungle, but upon the whole nothing can be more sterile and repulsive. I remember celebrating Christmas with several of my companions by trying to accomplish the ascent of one of these steep mountains. After infinite labor, working our way up by clinging to the bashes and shrubbery, we abandoned the undertaking, utterly exhausted before we had made half the ascent. Our desent was not so laborious, as all our alips and finits were in the right direction. Even where the lard is more level the soli is covered with a soft, spongy mass of decaying vegetable matter, apparently several feet deep, into which the wanderer staks almost up to his middle at every step, and of which the elasticity is so creat that after having passed over it one harity to return to our old road, bad as it was. In addition to all this, the sun shows himself but little. Jupiter Pluvius reigns supreme; thesky, even in tine weather, being overcast and cloudy, and a clear day a very

rare occurrence.

Such is the general appearance and nature of the coast, but at some places there are the most beautiful harbors in the world. Phaya Parla, one of these few stots, is a small basin, inclosed on all sides but one by hill's clothed in a drapery of green, down which dash in numerable cascades. The water is of considerable depth, but so clear that our ship seemed balanced with admirable incerty on a phentom bark, which floated in constant company with the substantial one for the purpose of sustaining it. More beautiful did it appear to us, since to reach it we had to pass by "A dressy plain, forlow and wild,

"A dreary plain, forlorn and wild, The seat of desolation."

The seat of desolation."

I have already mentioned that square-rigged vessels are recommended never to attempt passing through the Straits. Findlay's Saiding Directions say: "Gaies of wind succeed each other at short intervals and "last several days. At times the weather is fine and "settled for a fortnight, but these times are few." Westerly winds prevail during the year." And our experience was that the gales we here met were more severe than any encountered elsewhere during our cruise.

try they inhabit, (which in turn derived its name from the 1 nmber of fires see a along the shore by the first navigators.) made their appearance while we were anchore at Borja Bay. Shortly after we had reached this place a small, singular-looking cance was seen to leave the shore and make its way toward our ship, and in a few minutes we were honored by a visit from two of the Indians, with their numerous wives, chil-dren and dogs. Upon coming on board the vessel they proved the most inveterate beggars i ever met

drn and dogs. Upon coming on board the vessel they proved the mest inveterate beggars I ever met with. There was nothing they saw for which they did not ask: they begged for themselves, and if unsuccessfut in their application, for their wises and children. Their usual demand is for tobacco and biscuit, and in endeavoring to purchase some of their weapons as curiosities, we found that the former article was the most prized; and next in value were the bright buttons from our unitoms, and probably they congratulated themselves on finding people simple enough to give away such splendid ornaments,) and then biscuit, old clothes and empty bottles.

The Indians are by far the most degraded and miserable of all the aboriginal inhabitants of South America. They are low in statue and of a copper color; their clothing consisting of a sealskin, worn with the hair outward and tied around their person by means of sinews, is of the very scantiest description; their food is revolting. They live chiefly upon muscles and limpets, and whenever they can procure them, easerly devour seals, sea over, porpoises and whale's fiesh preparing none by fire, but cating as they cut the flesh from the prey. In their voracity they hear a greater resemblance to some wild animals than to human beings. Their arms seem to consist solely of bows. greater resemblance to some wild animals than to hu-man beings. Their arms seem to consist solely of bows and arrows and spears, pointed sometimes with grass and sometimes with bone; of these they willingly dis-pose in exchange for their favorite weed. The most noticeable things about them are their baskets and their cances both of which manifest some labor and their cances both of which manifest some labor and their cances both of which manifest some labor and ingenity in construction. The former are formed of bark or plained grass; the latter are of bark, and put together without a particle of metal. The sides and bottoms are sewed together by mears of rinews, small bars of wood are placed athwartships to preserve the shape, and the seams are canked with some gammy preparation. They are small and light, so as to be easily padded about by two women. But their skill in maning the cances may be compared to the instinct of animals, for it is not improved by experience: we know from Drake that this their most ingestous work has remained the same for the last two hundred and fifty years. The faces of the men generally seem devoid of any intellectual expression, and, as they belong to the any intellectual expression, and, as they belong to the "an odmirari" school, they expressed astonishment at nothing. The women are better looking, and did at nothing. The women are better looking, and the not he state to exhibit their surprise or amusement. I stall never forget the wooder of one of them at first reing a looking glass. She first looked at herself, then laughed and sought behind for the reflection; then looked again, and, laying it down on the deck, endeavored to sieze the image. The hair of both sexes is gone looked and injunction course as the mane of a course as the mane of a deavored to sieze the image. The hair of both sexes is worn long, and is almost as course as the mane of a force; the men have no beards. Capt. Cook has compared their language to the sound made by a min cearing his tareat; but, says Mr. Darwi, "certainly no European ever eleased his throat with so many "houses, guttural and clicking sounds." One word is made to assume a great many different significations; the same one, for instance, meaning the Deity, the sun, a ship, a child, a dog, and an annilet or charm, generally consisting of a bit of class unspended from the rock. Notwithstanding this singular placity of sounds in their own language, they very readily catch the pronunciation of words, and repeat with perfect correctness any sentence uttered in heir hearing, although they cannot attack any meaning

bearing, although they cannot attach any meaning to the words. Of their domestic arrangements we could carn but very little. Proviously we had found asking the shores their wignous, or rather arbors, consisting of broken branches of trees stuck in the ground what the meaning of it was. Mos. Ferranson answered what the meaning of it was. Mos. Ferranson answered string of broken branches of twees stuck in the ground and covered with leaves and grass. In these misers able huts, around a small fire built in the unidde, they sleep, coiled upon the wet ground like animals. All their preperty they seem to carry about with them in their cas oes. Every man has at least are wives, some of them more; probably each as many as he requires to take care of him, to paddic his cance and collect his food, for the whole labor devolves upon the females, pertion of the community. We were informed that these savages are never cannibals unless given to it by absolute starvation, and then they only eat their eld events. Upon having been asked, on one courself. A letter was also written by one of Mrs.

sion, why they did not kill and eat their dogs, of which animals they have great numbers, in preference to their own people, one of them is raid to have given the answer that dogs were useful in catching otters, but that old women were goed for nothing.

Our visitors remained with us for a long time, begging for everything they saw. The sailors crowded around them, and gave to them, with Jack's usual liberality, tobacco and old clothes. Of the former they are extravagantly fond. Indeed, in their auxiety to make the most of the fragrant weed, they do not emit the smoke at all, retaining it in their mouths and endeavoring to swallow the whole, so as apparently to reduce the maches to the very verge of sufforcation. When presented with the clothes reither men nor women hestated long to divest themselves entirely of

The results of all the attempts to colonize the east-m side of America south of 41. have been miserable, it St. Joseph's Bay, on the Coast of Patagonia, a small settlement was made; but during one Sanday pedition in pursuit of him. This was placed under the command of Pedro Sarmiento de Gambon, and sailed from Peru for the Straits in 1853. After encountering many difficulties, Sarmiento was so comptured with the verdant and picturesque appearance of the more castern part of the Straits that he succeeded in convincing King Philip II of Spain of the necessity of colonizing and fortifying the adjoining territory. The undertaking was much opposed by the Duke of Alva, who said that if a ship carried out only anchors and cables sufficient for her security against the storms in that part of the world she would go well laden. The result caused this remark to become proverbial. The expedition, however, left Spain in twenty three ships, of which only five reached the entrance of the Straits. These, after several repulses, landed three hundred men under Sarmiento between the first and second narrows, where hive reached the chirance of the Straits. These, after reveral repulses, landed three hundred men under Sarmiento between the first and second narrows, where they planted the city of Jesus. Their hardships commenced with their landing, and Sarmiento set out with one hundred men to go by land to Point Santa Anna, close by Port Famine. Their journey was difficult and much harassed by Indians; but at last they reached their destination and founded the City of San Felipe. Winer set in suddenly, and Sarniento, in superintending the two colonies, was blown out of the Straits and obliged to bear up for Rio. All his attempts to carry supplies to the ill fated coloniers were frustrated by the weather, and, to crown his masfortunes, he was captured by the English and taken, with his two ships, to England. The first unhappy colory sent an expedition by land to San Felipe, but, finding them desitute, set out to return, and all periabled of hunger and disease. Without commending ished of hunger and disease. Without enumerating subsequent diseasers, it may be stated that but one person was destined to be sayed from the three hundred who formed the original detachment, and the name of

Port Famine was given to the place where San Felipe had stood.

Buenes Ayres and Chili have long quarreled about the possession of Patagonia, both nations claiming it. Some years ago the Chilians formed a pen al settlement on the site of the old city of San Felipe, and many political offenders were sent thither; but the convicts, taking advantage of a disturbance in the mother country, got up a revolution on a minor scale among themselves, seized a couple of merchant ships and left Patagonia. They were subsequently taken and put to death as pirates. We visited Port Famine and fount several old houses, an adobe fort with four or five small guns, and the old grave-yard of the colony, in which we noticed a headboard creeted to the memory of Commander Stokes of her Majesty's ship Beagle, who died while engaged upon the survey of the Straits. At present there is a Chilina settlement at Sandy Pout, distant about thirty miles from Port Famine. All visitors have been very kindly received here by Commandints Schytte, the Governor of the Colony, and it is almost the only place that ever I beard of where money is positively of an ase. In exchange for tobacco, agest or stores, ho wever, one can procure almost an utility in the possession of the people. We got a number of very fine quaraco, estrich and puma rains, as well as ostrich feathers and certs. people. We got a number of very according to the ostrich and puma rains, as a ill as ostrich feathers

and eggs.

After having spent nearly a month in the Straits of Magalhaens we pladly saw the "Evangelists" glow more and more indistinct in the distance, until at last they entirely disappeared, and is a few days we were safely anchored in the harbor of Valparaiso. F. F.

CURIOUS CASE.

AN ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY. From The Waterville (Oneida Co.) Journal, Aug. 4. Our community has been under great excitement

Our community has been under great excitement during the past week, in consequence of the development of the paticulars of a base attempt to extort money from Mrs. Emily Ferguson, a respectable and quite wealthy widow lady, residing two miles west of this village. Miss Ferguson lost her bushand, after a protracted illness, about four months ago, since which her presence has been almost constantly required at home to minister to the wants of an invalid and entirely helptess dam, her. While her mind was weighed down by the griet caused by these severe afflictions, and oppressed by numerous cares, some fiend or fiends in human form attempted to extort from her money to a considerable amount, by threats to take her life and the lives of her children in case she refused to comply the lives of her children in case she refused to comply with their demands. It appears that on the 18th day of last July Mrs. F. received from the Post-Office in this village a letter mailed at Hubbard's Corners, in Madison County, a copy of which follows:

Dear Madam: I write a few lines concerning a little deal with your husband. I wrote bin a year ago if he would send me a check of \$3,000 I would square off with him, if not he should die a slow death by poison. You see how well I kept my word. Now I have took your gid and she shall go too and the rest of the family, you with the rest, for revenge, unless you send where I direct \$1,000 immediately. You will find I am not to be truled with—if you have not already. Send me the money and you are safe, if not you shall suffer a worse death than your husband; remember what I say. Say nothing to any one, or I will murder you in cold blood, but send the money directly. Send it in a letter to Nor h Brockfield, Madason Co.—direct to Mrs. Juliett Fisk, and I will see that I get it instead of her; if not, I rather she would have it than JULY 7, 1855. to Mrs. Junett Fiss, and I will see that I get it instead of her, if not, I rather she would have it than
anyboy else. If I ever hear that you sell a word of
this, beware. I have called on your daughter lately,
but you don't mistrust who I be, send it soon if you
want to live in prace long."

This threatening missive threw Mrs. Perguson into
the deepest districts, and, as was natural, she immediarely south the advice of triends among whom were

the deepest distriss, and, as was natural, she immediately sought the advice of iriends, among whom were Dr. Munger and D. B. Goodwin, Esq., who concluded to make use of a decoy letter in answer to the one Mrs. F. had received, in the lope of exposing the authors of this cruel villany. Accordingly a letter was written by Mrs. Ferguson and discussed to Mrs. Jailiert Fisk, North Brookhein, inclusing two ten dollar billismarked by Mr. Goodwin, in which if was seared in substance that she had forwarded \$20 of the sum required; that she could not at present command so much money as \$1,000 and she begred her perseculors to spare har own and her children's lives. The letter was taken from the Post-Office by Synney Fisk, hasband of Ja-

Ferguson's friends, and forwarded by the same mailto the Postmaster, requesting him on no account to deliver the letter directed to Mrs. Fish to zer or any of her family. This was on Wednesday, the 25th ult.; on the Friday evening following, Fisk and his wife called on Mrs. Ferguson, and Mrs. Fisk, in the course of a private interview with her in relation to the events of the lest few days, stated in substance that during the sitermous before, when she was entirely alone, a strange and dark individual evidently disguised, entered her house and lequined if she had received a letter from Mrs. Ferguson, and that in being told she had, and that it contained \$50, the strange individual said the letter and the money were intended for him; but he appeared to be decepty offended at the littleness of the sum sent, and remarked that had a taken the letter

not now settle his difficulty with her late husband for less than \$1,500, and that the money must be forthcoming or he would murder Mrs. Ferguson and her whole family, as well as herself and husband.

After some further conversation to the same effect, in which the durk and my sterious stranger was made to assume an awfully threatening aspect, and the imminent danger of all the parties concerned was strongly insisted upon, Mr. and Mrs. Fisk withdrew. On the following morning Mr. Fisk made his appearance at the North Brookneld Post-Office, and represented to the Festmaster that he had been authorized by Mrs. Ferguson to take the letter directed to Mrs. Fisk; it was given to time.

was given to him.

Under these circumstances it was deemed proper to cause the arrest of Fisk and wife; and they were secondingly taken into custody on Theselay of this week by Officer Gifford, on a warrant issued by Justice

by Officer Gifford, on a warrant issued by Justice Church.

Previous to the arrest, however, the house of the accused was visited by Mr. Goodwin, in the hope of getting some further clue to the authors of this base villany. During this visit Mrs. Fisk stated that on the Saturday evening previous she had received another call from the strange infividual; that he made his appearance late in the evening and enticed her out of doors; that with threatening language and gestures he demanded the letter last received from Mrs. Ferguson, and that she gave it and the \$20 contained therein to him; and that after an interview of about an hour he left for parts unknown. The officer who made the arrest was accompanied by ex-sheriff Schuyler Hubbard. It is proper to aid that they found in the house of the accused parties evidences almost conclusive of their guilt—smong which were the marked bills that Mrs. Fisk stated she had given to the strange gentleman who had acted so mysterious a part in this dark transaction; also some letter-paper, corresponding in size, texture and "mill-mark," with that on which the letter to Mrs. Ferguson was written. Fisk and wife are now undergoing an examination before Justice Church; but up to the time we went to press, all the evidence on behalf of the people had not been taken. The keenest indignation is field in our community at this base and brutal attempt at extortion, guilty parties and bring them to deserved punishment.

From The Clarksville Tobacco Plant,

Our readers will remember that some time since we Our readers will remember that some time since we stated that it was very usual for ladies to institute suits for breach of marriage promise, but that no instance of such a suit in which the gentleman was the plaintiff had faller within the range of our observation or reading. The following facts may lead to such a denomenent:

Saving John Bradsher of Person County, N. C.

vation or reading. The following tacts may lead to such a denonement:

Squire John Bradsher of Person County, N. C., had been a widower for only a few months. After the loss of his partier be felt sadly oppressed with the unwonted loneliness of his situation, and naturally fell into the habit of visiting a Mi s Franky Lea of the neighborhood by way of dispelling his gloom. It is not in human nature for two persons of opposite sexes, with warm impulses and throbbing hearts, to associate constantly and initiately without becoming strongly attroched the one to the other. The thought at first, perhaps, careful the brain of neither.

Miss Franky, as is he saying, had the quills. Twelve thousand was her dowry. This, with her other attractions, (for, mind you, she was only 57,) operated like magic on the ardent nature of the squire, who, though in his seventieth year, was rejuvenized by the inspira-

tions, for, mind you she was only 57,) operated like magic on the ardent nature of the squire, who, though in his seventieth year, was rejuvenized by the inspiration of Miss Franky's smile. He therefoe of ound no difficulty in making up his mind to marry her if he could. He proposed—she accepted. The morning of Saurelay, the 14th July just passed, at 8 o'clock, was fixed on for the marriage. The 'squire procared his license, paid an extra price for it in view of the expected secression to his wealth, employed a parson, rigged himself off in a suit of black and made every other imagicable preliminary arrangement for the ceremony which was to consummate his bliss.

The daughters of Mr. Samuel Johnson, another widower of the neighborbood, were invited to the weeding. Johnson was only 57—Miss Franky's age exactly. They had been enforced by had loved. He was no satisfied that she and the squire should marry. On Friday evering, the day before the expected welding, seeing a neighbor passing his house he halled him. The neighbor found Johnson very much excited and disturbed. Johnson stated to him that he could not bear the thought of Miss Franky's marrying 'squire Bradster, and that he wated him to 55 can't all once and say to her for him that if she preferred marrying him to Sequire Bradster she could do so. The neighbor his jetted and him that if she preferred marrying him to Sequire Bradster she could do so. The neighbor his jetted and his witing to her a letter to this at once and say to ber for him that if she preferred
marrying him to Saquire Bradsher she could do so. The
neighbor insisted on his writing to her a letter to this
effect, offering to deliver it. "No," says he, "I am
"entirely too nervous to hold a pen. Yo must go and
"deliver the messa, e." Finally he consented and repaired to Miss granky's resicence, charged with this
message of love. Miss Franky, in reply authorized
him to say to Mr. Johnson that if he would get ready
to many her at suntise the next morning she would to marry ber at suprise the next morning she would

marry him.

It was then late in the afternoon. Having no time to space, he put off under whip and spar to Roxborough, the counts seat, for his sicense, and at the same noment started off a servent to Leasburg for a parson. The servant took care not to into m the minister what it was his maste, wanted of him, but only said that his services were imperatively required at sunriso the

his services were imperatively required at sunriso the next merring.

Mr. Johnson, the minister who had been engaged to officiate, and the friend who had borne the messages of love between Miss Franky and the bridegroom, were at their post at the a pointed hour. The marriage rites were performed, and Miss Franky Loa became Mrs. Franky Johnson.

An hour afterward "Squire Bradsher and his retinue were to come. Accordingly the bride hastily addressed a note to the "Louire, informing him that she was no locger Miss Franky Lea but Mrs. Franky Johnson, and that he need not trouble himself any further about her.

The automished yet incredulous 'squire could not be-live the note authentic, but regarded at as a houx at-tempted to be practiced upon him by rome of the wild you gimen of the reighborhood. To settle the mat-

tempted to be practiced upon him by some of the what young men of the neighborhood. To settle the matter he hastened over to see his mamorata. Arrived in her presence he presented the note to her and inquired if she wrote it. Son replied in the altirmative. Incread at her faithlessness, he induced (who that is mortal would not!) in lettle complaints of ker ill treatment. Johnson meantine he need room, reciting on a sofa, cosily smoking his pipe, and histening with note of merrine I than reseatment to the imprecations heaped upon his brida. Indied, having folied his competitor while in the very act of pincking the fruit tor which he so much yearned, as could well affect to reture the pain of a few bitter reprosches.

After a free chamition of his heat indication, the isquire return the law to same his heart wounds, and heal, as far as possible, his bruised and lacerated affections.

Having derived these facts from unionbeed authority, they may be egarded as true to the latter.

DEATH OF CAPT. A. FORD, U. S. N.

Carrespondence of The Rome Seatings.

Sacelity S Harmor, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855.

Capt. Augustes Fore, Master in the U.S. Naval service, departed this life on Saurday last, aged 83 years. Mr. Ferd was born in Rhode Island in the year 1772. Prior to the year 1800 he was impressed on board a British vessel on the high seas, and compelled to periorn the daty of a seaman in the service of Great Britain. About the year 1800 he removed to Ocwago, on Lake Ontario. The brig Oricials being built at that place for the Government, a competent pilot was desired. Capt. Ford, had made an accurate sinvey of Lake Ortario and the River St. Lakermone. He was applointed and commissioned a Master of the sinvey of Lake Ortana and the River St. Lawrence, his was appointed and commissioned a Master of the Navy on the 18th of March, 1-10, came to Sackett's Barber on board the Ones a upon the opening of navi-gadon, and had reshed with the family here since that period. The chart produced by him from his early surveys has served as a guide for all subsequent navi-

surveys has served as a glude for all subsequent navigators; its complete scennery renders it of great value. Forty years on anore and fifty years son service was furtifully performed by the deceased for his country. The deceased was the father of fourteen chiliron, and leaves a number of grantchildren and greateranchildren scattered over different portions of the Union. His and was penceful like a river, and calm as the unraffled sea. His hope was that of the earnest Christian.